

ROME**Papa Hamlet?**

The left-wing press in Italy and elsewhere in Europe is currently spreading a story that Pope John called the man who is now his successor, "Hamlet": that is, one who cannot make up his mind firmly. What this rumor no doubt indicates is the fading of the left-wing belief, when he was elected, that Pope Paul was going to outdo Pope John in swinging Vatican policy rapidly leftward. In the event, Paul has so far proceeded prudently. The left is alarmed

Abroad

at such episodes as Paul's recent sharp public reminder that Communist principles are absolutely incompatible with Christian belief; his refusal to follow the recommendation of the Curia's own leftist faction to suspend Archbishop Ngo Dinh Tuc; his appointment of a well-known conservative, Archbishop Hennan, as the new Primate of England.

AMSTERDAM**Second International**

The feature of the Congress of the Socialist International, held the second week of September, was the emergence of an Anglo-German socialist axis. Harold Wilson and Willy Brandt, their respective parties' candidates for head of government, put on an effusive public display of personal and political amity. Eric Ollenhauer, chairman of the German Social Democrats, hailed the "major contribution to an international peace and disarmament policy" that would come from a British Labor victory next year. Wilson promised negotiations for all sorts of disarmament measures, "including an area of controlled disarmament in Central Europe and the elimination of nuclear weapons from an agreed area." "We are moving," Wilson prophesied, "from the age of Adenauer into the age of Willy Brandt. I think this is an historic development, which is well understood outside Europe, not least in Washington."

PARIS**The Peking Way**

A new monthly, *Revolution*, has just been launched in French, Spanish and English editions, under the editorship of Jacques Vergès, an attorney who formerly represented the Algerian FLN. Its policy follows the Maoist line. The first French issue is expensively produced in a printing of 15,000 copies. It includes hitherto unpublished material on Sino-Soviet relations and a 25-page illustrated supplement on Cuba.

LONDON**Angolan Refugees**

The Rev. Clifford Parson has written several letters to the *Times* dealing with the plight of the tens of thousands of Angolan refugees now in the Congo. In a letter published Sept. 7, Miss Shirley Duncan commented: "Having recently returned from Angola and the Congo, I found the

Rev. Clifford Parson's remarks on the refugee situation rather wide of the main point. The reason the Angolan refugees are afraid to return from the Congo is simple. They are being told by the terrorist leaders in Léopoldville (and, sad to say, by some missionaries) that if they return to Angola the Portuguese will harm and perhaps kill them. I heard this personally from leaders of the two main Angolan nationalist movements and from others in Léopoldville, after I had just toured northern Angola and seen the kind of treatment being given to returned refugees and the splendid new villages where they are being resettled. There is even an orphanage in Carmona for young victims of terrorism, both black and white. The International Red Cross Headquarters in Léopoldville assured me that they have inspected the Portuguese reception centers and recommended long ago that the refugees can safely return. Obviously the nationalist leaders are bent on keeping the refugees in the Congo, for propaganda purposes and as a source of supply for their terrorist re-

*"What are you—
subject, emergent,
or newly independent?"*



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cruits. I am Australian and, like most visitors to Angola and Mozambique, was astonished at the peace, racial harmony and progress in these much-maligned Portuguese Provinces. As I visited 18 other African countries, nearly all beset by racial hatred, crime or economic chaos, the change was most agreeable."

HANOI**Ho Chi-minh—De Gaulle**

De Gaulle's intervention in the South Vietnam crisis was by no means so sudden or arbitrary as it seemed. Some months ago Ho Chi-minh, using the neutralist King of Cambodia as intermediary, urged de Gaulle to press for a neutralized and reunited Vietnam. Ho argued that otherwise there would be ever greater intervention by the United States with the risk of a general blowup. He pledged his Communist word that if de Gaulle got the Americans out he would accept an indefinite period of Vietnamese coalition government and non-alignment.

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